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EDITOR'S CABINET.

INSURRECTION in TURKEY.

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"
Richard III

It is suspected that a distinguished member of the holy alliance, and of a peace society at the Eastward, is at the bottom of the rebellion in Turkish Albania; and that the grave Ali Pacha, who appears as the instigator of the insurrection is a mere puppet in the drama. The Russian emperor, Alexander, notoriously wishes to carve up Turkey *a la-mode de Poland*, by the scimetars of the turbulent Pachas. The Beys of Egypt, also, who owe no good will to the Grand Seignor, cannot be expected to look on with folded arms, and may, in the sequel, form excellent auxiliaries to ripen the plot in favor of the pious Alexander. These squabbles also present a rare harvest to the numerous wanderers and freebooters that infest the confines of Greece and Turkey, who will, no doubt, profit by the confusion. The magnificent palaces and seraglios about Constantinople are too tempting a bait to this class of needy adventurers to be resisted; their neutrality, therefore, is very doubtful. Our next advices from Turkey will, probably, be very interesting; and furnish events of a decisive character.

The CABINET.

Mr. James Monroe, president of the United States, is and has been for some time past, at his farm in Virginia.

Mr. J. C. Calhoun, secretary of war, yesterday left this city on a tour to the eastward.

Mr William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, is on a visit to Georgia.

Mr. Smith Thompson, secretary of the navy, is also on a visit to New York, his native state.

Mr William Wirt, attorney general, a few days since, repaired to the Bedford springs, in Pennsylvania, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, secretary of state, is the only member of the Cabinet at present at his post.

Michael Hogan, Esq. American Commercial Agent at Havana, has given notice, that he shall be absent on a visit to the United States, till the 1st of October next, and has appointed Francis C. Black, Esq. Vice Agent, during his absence.

Our Commerce with France.

Accounts received at New York, dated Havre, June 23, states that, in consequence of the duty of $18 per ton being laid, by congress, on French vessels, the Chamber of Deputies had, by way of retaliation, recommended to the King to impose a duty of 100 francs per ton on American vessels and to *prohibit the introduction of American cotton into France, in any way.* This inconsiderate measure, if really recommended, could only have been the effervescence of the moment: a little reflection will set the matter in its proper light, and show that, on our part, the adoption of the measure, of laying additional duties, was purely in self defence. Nothing can be farther from the wishes of the American people than to exact any thing more than a fair reciprocity of trade, and a mutual balance of interests.

This summary method of bringing a tedious negociation to a close, on the part of our government, however, forms a striking contrast to the indulgence granted to another European power (Spain), on a matter of much more moment, than the collection of custom-house duties, on little more than two millions of imposts, that enabled us, in turn, to export nearly seven millions, in produce. We cannot conceive why Spain has been treated with so much lenity—why she has been suffered to trifle, not only with our feelings but our interests, when a claim of such magnitude has so long remained unsatisfied, to the embarassment and distress of many American citizens. We had the same means within our power to command redress in one instance as another; and certainly if any claim was due, on the score of national gratitude, it was not to Spain that we ought to extend our indulgence, whilst France (to whom we owe a debt of gratitude that never can be cancelled,) might require our forbearance. We say, let us exact justice from *every quarter*, impartially and promptly, without regard to persons. Our late decisive steps against France, contrasted with the procrastinating and almost pusillanimous policy towards Spain, will not, on the present occasion, fully reinstate us in public opinion, for having inconsiderately abdicated, for a time, the field of controversy, at the moment of victory; nor will it replace us on the lofty ground, that our negotiators, at Ghent so successfully contended for, in the treaty of 1815. We hope this determination evinced by our government to see itself righted, at all

hazards, will not be lost on the deliberations of the Cortes, when the Florida treaty is the subject of discussion.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of June 24, furnishes the following debate, on the above subject, which we copy from a translation made for the N. York Evening Post.

CHAMBER of DEPUTIES.

Mr *Casimer Perier*.—In addressing you now, gentlemen, my intention is not for the present to support or oppose the proposals for the budget of the navy, but merely to awaken the attention of the chamber and of the government to an event which is intimately connected with the question now under consideration. [Profound silence.] An important decision of the government of the United States has just been made known. Should this decision, which I consider as authentic, be confirmed, it doubtless will have a most serious influence on our commercial relations, and will prove highly prejudicial to the interest of the merchants and shippers of our seaport towns. It appears certain that the American government has laid a tonnage duty of $18 on French vessels entering its ports, This duty amounts to about 100 francs per ton.—Such a duty, gentlemen, is equivalent to a real prohibition, it is not only destructive of all future means of commercial intercourse with the United States, but, also, it exposes to inevitable ruin the owners of shipments commenced, made, or on their way to the United States. The losses which may result from this measure ought to be attributed to those who have not made all their exertions to avert a storm which was necessarily to burst upon us, owing to the want of foresight that presided in the establishment of our relations with the several maritime trading powers, and to those who have not deigned to imitate the example of England, who has just adopted the system of reciprocity in most of her relations with the United States. The Americans have long since remonstrated against the great disparity of our custom-house system towards them, and against the charges of every description to which their vessels are subjected in our ports. It is asserted that the American government, to prove its desire of preserving profitable and amicable relations with France, has made the most conciliatory proposals, and endeavoured to establish reciprocal conditions for the commerce and navigation of both nations, representing it was impossible that a free and enlightened government should submit any longer to see its interests suffer by a series of obnoxious duties, which it had the prudence and good sense not to lay on French vessels. It appears that these pacific negociations have not led to any result, and that the Americans tired to see no satisfactory answer made to their claims, have adopted the painful resolution which have communicated. My intention, gentlemen, is not to attempt to frighten you, but I must say that should the government think fit to apply a suitable remedy to such a state of things, it might result in such an evil as difficult to repair. It is however but justice to say that, if in this circumstance, some reproaches may be attached to the French administration, the responsibility which may result from its false measures, ought to weigh also on a number of respectable persons who have been consulted on this subject, and who in expressing to government their opinions, have not felt willing to be impressed with the idea, that if a few unenlightened merchants wish for a monopoly, the general interest of trade requires liberty; and especially that government and nations demand now, (and will still more insist upon it in future,) that the first condition of the mutual exchange of commodities between them be founded on the equality and reciprocity of the arrangements they may think fit to adopt; and in order to prove how much reason and sound ideas continue to prevail over the prejudices which till now have governed the commercial world, I will mention the motion made not long since in parliament by the chief of one of the first houses in England, Mr. Baring, respecting the so much boasted of prohibitory system of that country.

The minister of the navy was telling us just now, that in order to be strong, we ought to have a navy Yes, no doubt we ought to be strong, but we ought also to be just; and we should feel a persuasion, that in the negociation alluded to, government will not lose sight of this maxim, and will attempt every means compatible with our political rank, of re-establishing our commercial relations with a people, which so many recollections and interests make it a duty for us to cement more than ever. (Murmurs of approbation on the left.)

The Minister of Foreign Relations.—I will not attempt here to establish a discussion on the principles and on the facts just now stated. This question would be so important, that before acting upon it, more certain and positive documents than those hitherto obtained, should be required. I will not even venture a positive opinion on the question now raised, and will merely state, that some time since negociations had been commenced between the Americans and France; my predecessor hash caused them to be communicated to the French Chamber of Commerce The council of manufactures and commerce has been assembled; but its deliberations have given no additional facilities for the progress of these negociations. Government, anxious to leave nothing untried, has consulted all the chambers of commerce of France; an answer from all of them has not yet been received; but the opinions of those which have reached government, are different. However it may be, such a question is not of a nature to be discussed in this house, and no person has a right to say that in this occurrence such or such a measure ought to be pursued.

Mr. *de Vittele*, in opposition to Mr. *Casimer Perier*, said that the chamber had no right to scrutinize or to blame any act or relation of government with foreign governments, and although there might be something true in the report, he could not believe that the American government had taken so hasty a step, but contented, that should this be the fact, the French government ought to pursue a retaliatory system, the result of which would shew which of the two nations would be most affected by a cessation of intercourse.

Mr. *Casimer Perier* rose, and after a few remarks in reply to the minister of foreign affairs, said, that he had not, as was anticipated, condemned government in an absolute manner, since he had declared that the responsibility of the evils which the present state of the relations between France and the United States ought to weigh, in a great measure, on those persons who had been consulted; he said this subject was not foreign to the chamber, and that his observations were founded on his duty and his constitutional rights.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs contended, that

the chamber had no right to discuss or encroach on the views of government; the right of making treates belonging, by the constitution, to the king a tone. (And the house adjourned.)

A letter dated Paris, 26th June, received by the James Monroe, from a gentleman entitled to the greatest confidence, states, that Mr. Gallatin had a long interview with Mr Pasquier, (minister of foreign affairs,) on the 24th; the result of which was not known. But that it was generally believed no retaliatory measure would be adopted by the French government.

The YELLOW FEVER in PHILADELPHIA.

This lamentable fact is at length officially disclosed by the Board of Health of that city, after a painful silence of many weeks, altho' its existence was clearly established, as far back as the 24th ultimo. Motives of prudence, and to prevent a panic, injurious to the interests of the inhabitants, are set up as reasons for this very censurable conduct on the part of the board. However, in the mean time, every step was taken that prudence or foresight could suggest to extinguish or limit as far as possible, the extension of the disease, by removing the infected persons, and blocking up the neighbourhood, where this malignant disease was known to have originated. And, in future, the daily state of the public health will be officially made known through the medium of the health office.

The Franklin Gazette of the 16th inst. says, that two of the eighteen persons mentioned as sick of malignant fever, in the official publication of the Board of Health, have since died. Three new cases have also since occurred; their origin was traced to the infected part of the city. The Martha, which was removed from Race street wharf, where the fever first made its appearance, has, in consequence of three of the sailors being sick, been ordered again to the Lazaretto.

In consequence of this alarm, the West Point cadets, that had taken up their line of march for Philadelphia, will, it is said, halt at Trenton; and not proceed to their original destination.

EXTRACTS

From "A Dissertation on the Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce."

By WILLIAM BARTON, esq. of Philadelphia.

In the progressive improvement of civil society, wants of a more artificial kind than the bare necessaries of life, grow out of its refinements. The superior talents, activity, or good fortune, of some of its members, give them advantages over others, in acquiring not only the means of subsistence, but those things which contribute to the ease, the comfort, and the rational enjoyment of man. The means thus acquired, become exclusively vested in the possessor, as his peculiar and appropriate right. Being obtained by the exertion of his personal skill or industry, or gratuitously vested in him, by the voluntary act of the prior rightful occupant; the distinction of *meum* and *tuum* results, with reference to the means so acquired by the respective members of the community, as a necessary consequence. Here we trace the origin of exclusive property; and hence discern the nature of its rights.

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What are we to say to the treaty of peace and commerce (where there was not the stale pretence of the pressure of war) between "His most sacred majesty GEORGE the First, and the most excellent lords *Ali*, Basha—*Hassian Ben Ali*, Bey—*Caro Mustapha*, Dey—The *Aga*, and the *Divan* of the most noble city of *Tunis*." The thirteenth article of which is in these words:—That in case any ships of war belonging to the kingdom of *Tunis*, shall take, in any of their enemies' ships, ANY ENGLISHMEN serving for wages, THEY ARE TO BE MADE SLAVES; but if merchants or passengers, they are to enjoy their liberty.—p. 84, in a note.

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It is evident that there is not a statute in the civilized world, possessing an extensive navigation and considerable maritime commerce, that has not directly, or at some period within the last two centuries, testified its assents to the principle,—"*That free ships make free goods;*" and who have not, all, (the dependent monarchy of Portugal alone excepted,) either expressly or virtually recognized the same principle, as was established by the treaty of the Armed Neutrality, in 1780. Numerous public treaties, and other national acts of equal notoriety, abundantly testify in favor of the legitimacy of that principle; which became finally established in consequence of the same armed neutrality. They constitute, collectively, what lord Somers called, on a different occasion, the judgment of whole kingdoms and nations. To such authorities as those, who will oppose the mere *dictums* of writers on the laws of nations? What weight is due to the opinions of *Grotius*, *Loccenius*, and others; even the antiquated *Consolato del Mare*, ("that book of great authority!") considered as authorities; when opposed to the decisions of many great and enlightened nations? The candid enquirer after truth will readily determine, that, in such case, they are entitled to none; without being biassed by influential names or traditional prejudices.—p. 154.

From Doctor Akin's Letters from a Father to his Son.

Every good government contains in it a levelling principle; for what is the purpose of equal laws, equal rights, equal opportunities of profiting by natural and acquired talents, but to annul artificial distinctions, and cause the race of life to be run fairly? In return for the protection afforded the rich, it loads them with heavier proportional burdens; and it provides some legitimate mode by which the will of the many shall make itself known and respected, in order to counteract the grasping projects of the few.—Let. 20

A person in a public assembly proposes a vigorous measure, and after some opposition carries it. Some weak friend or designing foe, upon the plea of preventing extremes, then offers a few modifications and restrictions, of a nature directly subversive of the purpose to be answered by the first mover; and these for the sake of accommodation, are assented to by the majority: thus the whole scheme is rendered ineffectual. In a similar spirit, arbitrators split a difference, and do justice to neither party. Juries bring in verdicts which determine nothing, and leave the court to act as it pleases. Consultations of learned physicians neutralize their plans so as to do neither good nor harm. And divines play off one virtue against another, till they make their hearers indifferent to both.—Let. 22

The castellated mansion of the ancient Baron, of weich nothing is left but a shattered tower, frowning over the fruitful vale, reminds us only of the stern tyranny, brutal ignorance and gross licentiousness, which stained the times of feudal anarchy. And if we look back to the original state of our ordinary monastic remains, what shall we see, but a set of beings engaged in a dull round of indolent pleasures and superstitious practices, alike debasing to the heart and understanding? We are rejoiced that their date is past: and we have little inducement to recal them from that oblivion into which they are deservedly sunk, and which best accords with their primitive insignificance.—Let. 24.

Raise the rank and fortune of a man as high as you please, if his ambition, his avarice, or his love of pleasure, rise beyond them, he becomes as dependent as the wretch who receives his daily bread at the will of a master. Nay, so much does the habit of looking for remote and elaborate sources of enjoyment gain upon the disposition, and surpass all common means of gratification, that the highest ranks have, in almost all countries, been distinguished by their superior servility.—Let. 26.

Roguery and fanaticism are qualities frequently connate, and generally so congenial, that they assort lovingly together. It is not always easy to distinguish one from the other.—*Quarterly Review—No. 43, p. 63.*

PROSPECTS of OHIO.

The editor of the Cincinnatti Inquisitor, after stating the benefits that may result from the navigation of the great New York canal, continues his view of the subject in the following words:—

"A canal through this state will be but a continuation of the same line, and would beget the same consequences. What with our noble Ohio, whose banks will hereafter vie with the opulence of those of the Hudson, with a canal that shall connect its waters with the great inland seas, our state may fairly calculate on attaining a point of the highest distinction and aggrandisement. And we believe that a few years only will roll away before these speculations, which by some may be thought visionary, will be realized as animating truths. Hudson's river and the great canal, and the continuation (for we shall call it such) of the same admirable system, are destined to form a more magnificent scene than can be shown by any other nation on earth. Like the galaxy in the Heavens, it will shine with fadeless lustre, forming a brilliant zone through the centre of our vast republic.

"Fifteen or twenty years, we think, will be an extended period for the accomplishment of these desirable things. A voyage through the interior of America, returning by the way of New-Orleans and the Atlantic, will be a common occurrence; and wonderful as it may now be thought, will then, from its frequency and familiarity, excite no surprise. He who discredits our positions in this respect, has only to take a retrospect of the gigantic march of the United States for the last twenty years."

Thomas Bigelow, who was, for an offence, convicted and sentenced at a Mayor's court, at Philadelphia, to imprisonment and hard labour, has, by order of the court of common pleas, been struck off the list of attornies.

Franklin Donation Fund.—The Trustees of the Fund established by Dr. Franklin, for the benefit of young married Mechanics in Boston, give notice, that they will make loans not exceeding 200 dollars to one individual, on the terms prescribed by Dr. Franklin, viz:

The applicant must be a married mechanic, under the age of 25 years, who has faithfully served an apprenticeship of five years at least, in the town of Boston. He must produce a certificate of his moral character, from at least two respectable citizens of said town, who are willing to become bound with him, to the Trustees, for the repayment of the sum loaned, by annual instalments of 10 per cent, with interest, annually, at the rate of 5 per cent.

From the Boston Centinel.

The Milo, Capt. Oxnard, from Liverpool, has brought papers of that borough to the 19th June, containing London dates to the 17th.

The Cabinet discussions on the delicate affairs of the British King and Queen continued; but the Ministers had announced to the parliament, that the result should be disclosed on Monday, the 19th of that month. It was the general expectation, that such propositions would be made to the Queen as she could with honor accept, that she would take up her future residence on the continent; and the famous *sealed bag* remain sealed. This subject appeared to engross much attention and gossipping remarks; but the thin attendance of the members of parliament when it has been agitated, make it evident that the decision of the subject either way is not considered to be nationally important. Next to this, the preparations for the Coronation of George IV arrested the most attention. The King is considered by the manufacturers and artists of the kingdom, their first patron, and it is said that much of the splendid arrangements, ordered, is intended to give employment to the invention and workmanship of the nation. All the peers and peeresses are ordered to attend with their coronets, mantles, and other decorations.

Nothing new from Spain. The public hopes continued fixed on the meeting of the Cortes. All the elections to it had been made Of 170 members returned, 136 are pronounced to be decided Constitutionalists. Scarcely a single Crandee of Spain had been elected, and a large majority of the members are Agriculturalists, Clergy, Lawyers and Soldiers—embracing nearly all the patriotic members of the old Cortes.

Masonic Lodges are re opened throughout Spain.

NEW YORK, August 16—The ship Factor arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 34 days from Liverpool. She brings advices to the 6th July. A Bill of pains and penalties had been reported in the British parliament against the Queen, the provisions of which were intended to effect a divorce between her and the King, and degrade her from the rank of Queen, on a charge of illicit intercourse with one of her servants, an Italian, while abroad, and other indescretions. The Queen had desired three months to procure testimony to refute the charges.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 14.—The new authorities in re-establishing the Masonic Lodges, have but paid a debt of gratitude due to them for the part they took in the revolution.—New Lodges have been formed denominated *Regular Masons;* who have *new forms* and *new laws*, and the admission into which is rendered extremely difficult. The grand lodges of both the Regulars and Irregulars are held in Madrid.

The Minister of the Interior continues busily employed in executing measures to establish and endow *Primary Schools* in every corner of the kingdom.

A new Professorship of Political Economy has been opened in the Spanish *Atheneum*,

Clubs—The Members of the Cortes as they arrive, meet at their boarding houses form Clubs (*Caucuses.*) At one of which about 40 were present, debated a Resolution, to be submitted to the Cortes, declaring that the Sixty-nine deputies of the Old Cortes, who requested of the King to abolish the Constitution, should be sentenced to death, but that the King should also be supplicated to pardon them One of the Members, however, named *Romero Puerto* (eighty years old) resisted so powerfully that part of the resolution which requires a supplication to the King, for the remission of the doom, that all the rest relinquished it

It is said, the Cortes will not assemble at *Madrid*, but at at *Alcala de Henares*—a retired village, in the vicinity, where, it is added, they can deliberate uninterrupted by the bad passions which too often prevail in large cities

The birth day of the King of Spain has recently been celebrated throughout all Spain, with great pomp and enthusiasm; particularly in the cities of Cadiz and Barcelona.

PERSIA.

Intelligence from Persia, announces that Schach of Persia lay dangerously sick; and that his death would prove dangerous to the repose of the Empire He has numerous sons, who reign in the several provinces; and who do not appear disposed to acquiesce in the disposition of their father in naming ABBAS MIRZA, one of the youngest sons to succeed to the throne. The Porte has recently sent a functionary to Teheran to obtain information of the posture of affairs on the frontier.

Sir Robert Liston, the English Ambassador, has recently had several conferences with the prime minister, relative to the new tariff of duties, which have been introduced, in consequence of those accepted by Austria and France.

TURKEY.

June 29.—Letters from Epire inform that the four Pachas, sent by the Segnnoir against the celebrated Ali Pacha of Janina, instead of opposing him, have joined their forces to his and and are now marching against Constantinople at the head of 80,000 men.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 24.—The Chamber of Deputies is daily occupied on the Budget of expenses of the ensuing political year. Every item undergoes scrutiny, and retrenchments are made in every branch susceptible of them. The debates are frequently very warm, and, as usual, extremely disorderly. In the debate, yesterday, on the Naval Expenses, M. Boyne de Faye recommended the total abandonment of all naval preparation. It was true, he said, that under Louis 14th the French navy attained a height of splendor; but that ever since we have experienced nothing but naval disgrace and disasters. (Murmurs) During the war with England only, he continued, from 1792 to 1801, we lost 47 ships of the line, 132 frigates and 161 sloops: And if in the wars which followed the losses were less, it was because we left our ships to rot in our ports He therefore begged the Chamber not to appropriate moneys to build vessels to augment the naval forces of other powers; or to decay in the dockyards of the kingdom.

The Prince de Broglio, and other members condemned the policy and remarks of the preceding speaker; and the former remarked that among the great losses of the French marine, in the immortal battle of Trafalgar, GLORY and HONOR were not included.

In an estimate of the Army expenses, a reduction of 60,000f. was made from the pay of the Marshals, and other superior officers One of the members remarking that these officers, *by their extravagant living*, set bad examples to the people; and that his motive in voting for the reduction was to oblige them them to correct this abuse.

ITATY.

May 30 The volcanic eruptions at Mount Vesuvius, now more frequent than heretofore, engage more than ever the attention of the scientific. A greater number of strangers have visited this mountain of late, than for many months before.

GERMANY.

Frankfort, Germany, June 12. At length the great subject which has arrested the attention of Europe for so long a time, is brought to a close — The Definitive Act for the new organization of the Germanic Confederation was communicated to the Germanic Diet, on the 8th of this month; and has with all the Protocols and papers accompanying it, been inserted in the Registers of that Assembly, and has become the supreme Law of Germany.

This important act of the Congress of Vienna, is entitled. "Definitive Act of the Ministerial Conferences held to complete and consolidate the organization of the Germanic Confederation." It contains 65 articles, is drawn up with great display of talents and is in unison with the most liberal principles of the age The preamble states, "The Sovereign Princes and free Cities of Germany, considering the obligations they imposed upon themselves at the formation of the Germanic League, to exalt and perfect their Union, by giving the necessary developement to the fundamental dispositions of the Federal Act.—Considering also that to render indissoluble the strong ties which unite all the German States; in a system of peace and mutual good will, they ought not to delay to fulfil by a common deliberation the obligations thus imposed upon them, & which the general necessity required: They have, &c. &c. [Here followed the names of the Plenipos]

The 1st article provides that the Germanic Confederation in a Federal Union of the Sovereign Princes, and free Cities of Germany: An Union founded on the Public Law of Europe; and is formed for the maintenance of the independence and inviolability of the States composing it; as also of the interior and exterior safety of Germany generally.

In communicating the above act to his Court the Prussian Ministers remarked, that it was a proof the most satisfactory of the unity and mutual confidence which animated all the Ministers of the Confederation; who were all penetrated with grrtitude for the zeal which animated the Emperor of Austria to demonstrate anew his good wishes for Germany, and for the interest which his Majesty of Prussia took in promoting every thing which was necessary to establish more strongly the Confederacy, and the happiness of the Germanic States.

HOLLAND.

Antwerp, June 18.—This day a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in the church of Notre Dame, in celebration of the great battle of Waterloo. All the authorities, civil and military were present, in full dresses, and an immense concourse of auditors.

Lieut. General Clazuel who was included in the list of the 24th July, has just arrived from America the Douglas, on his return to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Education of the Poor.

In the British House of Commons on the 28th of June last, Mr. Brougham, from the committee to whom that subject had been referred, delivered a luminous speech, detailing the plan of educating the poor at the public expense; from which we extract the following

"He would only turn his eye to Scotland; in twelve counties he found the population having the means of education in the proportion of one to nine —that is to say, more than the French Academicians maintained to be necessary In Wales the number was lower—it was as one to twenty, before 1803 it was as one to 26 The proportion with respect to France he had from several men of the highest authority, whose names were dear to fame, it stood as at one to 26; but that number was very different, indeed, from the number of children who had the means of receiving education in France two years before. In the year 1807, only the 1-35th part of the population received education.—France then was the worst educated country in Europe· In the year 1817 it was almost as badly off as Middlesex, where decidedly the poor were worse educated than in any part of the Christian world. But the people of France saw the defect, and in the course of two years there were established in France 7120 schools and in that period 2,000,000 of population were placed in the way of receiving education; if they went on in the same way for ten years, there would not be one uneducated child in France. In Switzerland the proportion was as one to eight—in that country there was not one person in 60 to be found that did not read and write With respect to England, taking the number at the endowed and unendowed schools, as he stated before, and taking into account about 50,000 children belonging to persons who had the means of paying for their education; and also about 10,000 children placed at Sunda Schools, the total would make about seven hundred thousand children, leaving about 2,000,000 of population wholly unprovided with the means of education.

"It was surprising to find how the proportion of those who received education without paying for it, varied in different districts, but in all of them the number was considerable. Now in Scotland, which was again pre eminent in this instance, although all the children were educated, there was scarcely one whose parent or friend did not pay something for it. Even the peasants took care to provide means for this purpose; and we in this part of the empire might well envy Scotland the possession of such a peasantry. We might also be assured that there was no way of getting rid of the Poor Laws, and of their increasing evil, except by a restoration of those wholesome feelings which England once had, which Scotland still has, but would not long continue to have, if Poor Laws were extended to that country—(Hear, hear.) He might here advert and point the attention of the House to a digest of the Reports of the Scotch clergy on this subject, as one of the most admirable and affecting documents which had ever been submitted to their consideration In that might be taken a correct view of the character of the people; in that might be found manifested, in a thousand ways, the zeal and earnestness of parents in procuring instruction for their children. The children of the poorer classes worked half their time, and their earnings constituted a fund, not, as in other places that should be nameless, where the

sweat of their brow was imposed to support the dissipation or gratify the impure desires of their parents; not to be wasted in drunkenness and debauchery; but to be carefully reserved as the means of obtaining education. It was not, indeed, a land of sentiment. No visionaries or speculators were to be found there. Metaphysically as some of its inhabitants were inclined, they had an utter contempt for every thing that did not promote their own real and substantial advantage.—(A laugh.) It was for this he praised them: their youth were not brought up in vice or idleness, but in persevering and industrious habits. The 15 or 20 shillings earned in summer enabled them to go to school in winter. In Scotland, there were parishes 15 miles in length, and six in breadth. It was easier for an adult to go to church than for a child to go to school in such cases. But what was the expedient suggested by their zeal and ingenuity? The schoolmaster was taken into houses successively, and was boarded in remuneration for his trouble in teaching the children. Scotland was not remarkable for abundance of animal food, but the parents gave him some kind of substance, probably better suited to their means than to his appetite—(A laugh.) There was a curious similarity in this respect between that part of the kingdom and the south of France.—It was observed in a report of the French Commissioners, that "happy was the school-master who lived in the rugged districts of the Pyrenees; there he was at least sure of not dying of hunger, for the people having no money, boarded him by rotation." How differently were we situated in this country, and how ample were our means of diffusing instruction throughout all classes! The money which had been thrown away on the Caledonian Canal would have educated half of England, and the whole of Scotland."

Mr. Brougham's plan for educating the Poor of England; extracted from his Speech delivered in the House of Commons.

"The plan in question was divided into four branches, and referred in the first place, as might be supposed, to the foundation of schools. In the second place, it related to the appointment and removal of masters; in the third, to the admission of scholars and their tuition, and in the fourth, to the improvement of old education endowments. He proposed to rest the authority of initiating proceedings in four different classes of persons, and that the tribunal for determining and adjudicating on the subject should be the Quarter Sessions —— The ecclesiastical division of districts was that which he had adopted, and the first class of persons to whom he had alluded was the Grand Jury at Easter Sessions to proceed either by finding a bill of indictment, or presentment of their own. Upon this he submitted, that the case ought to be triable in the following sessions. The matter of complaint should be either that there was no school within the district, or none in the adjoining districts sufficiently near, or that there were only one or two schools, and that more, not exceeding three, were wanted.—Evidence might then be heard, and the question determined at a special or school sessions, no *certiorari* or writ of error being allowed. The second class of persons entitled to apply was the rector, vicar, perpetual curate, or actual incumbent of each parish, with a power of uniting two parishes or chapelries together, and making the application jointly. In the third place, his plan would enable any two Justices acting for a division in an ecclesiastical district to prefer similar complaints; and, in the fourth and last instance, would confer a like discretion on any five resident householders. Notice was to be given and affixed to the church door in such cases, for the period of a month before the first day of Quarter Sessions. An estimate of the expense of a school house and garden should also be delivered in with the complaint, and if the expense should afterwards exceed the estimate, application to be made to the Sessions, with similar notices for an allowance of the excess. The salary of the school master as he proposed, should in no case be less than £20 per annum, nor more than £30. It might be objected, that this was a great deal too little; but he did not wish for sinecurists, or to take from them the desire of obtaining day-scholars. He deemed it important that they should find their own interests immediately concerned in this particular. It was in fact important, and it was his great object, that whilst measures were adopted for bringing education home to the doors of all, that all should still pay a little for it. He was desirous of seeing the instructor live by his art, and obtain some remuneration for his pains, and the advantages which he communicated, from each of his pupils. In large parishes, such as Manchester, it would be easy to procure school-masters of a superior order—such men as Joseph Lancaster, had he continued industrious in his vocation; and in mentioning him, although he lamented his errors, he could not but express his sense of the great service which he had rendered to Society.—With this view he proposed in the first instance, that the order of sessions for the master's salary should be a warrant to the parish officers to levy it half yearly; 2ndly, that the inhabitant householders might, at a meeting with one month's notice, and consent of the resident parson, increase the salary when the office was vacant, provided that two-thirds of such inhabitants concurred. He now came to the delicate question of how the expense was to be defrayed: and he was quite sure that no county gentleman would complain of the small additional burden which would be thus imposed upon him; for in a very few years he or his son would experience a diminution of the parish rates brought about by these very means. The expense of the school and garden, however, ought not, in his opinion, to fall upon the country gentlemen, but upon that part of the community—those engaged in manufactures, who, whilst they increased the objects of the poor-rates, contributed but little towards them. He should propose then—but here he almost trembled whilst he spoke, for he saw the Right Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was becoming uneasy; the Lion of the Treasury was roused—(a laugh)—but he should propose that the money he advanced, in the first place, by the treasurer of the county, provided that it did not in any case exceed £200. This sum might, however, be deemed too large or too small for the purpose, and he was perfectly ready to acquiesce in some other estimate.—This sum, whatever it was, he proposed should be replaced out of the Consolidated Fund in the hands of the Receiver-General of the Land-tax, and that the Commissioners of the Treasury should direct it to be paid on seeing the order of sessions. The digest was indeed filled with complaints of the evils that arose from having schools in very large houses, by which the original object was destroyed. He was for making them nothing but school-houses in the strictest sense of the word—building, where the

master and his wife, with a guardian to assist him, might reside, but in which no boarders should be admitted. He looked upon the school-master to be employed in an honorable and useful capacity—so honorable, that none was more highly to be esteemed, if the individual were faithful in the discharge of his duty—so useful, that no man, he believed, effected more good in his generation than a good parish school-master. That class would not, however, be offended when he observed that they moved in an inferior station of life—and, their circumstances being contracted, to eke them out they were glad to practice a little land-surveying, or a little conveyancing. The more conveyancing they undertook, the better it was for the profession to which he belonged; for their labors in that line generally brought plenty of grist to the mill in Westminster Hall—(a laugh.)—Sometimes they only occupied themselves in copying conveyances, which was a more harmless pursuit, and they were generally assisted by their pupils in that amusement."

British Naval Affairs.—It appears by the latest naval publication, that the British, since the termination of the late war, have broken up, or sold, 450 vessels of war, and that they have now building 97 sail, for which nearly $5,000,000 are annually appropriated. Of these, three are to carry 120 guns, two 104, and one of 106. There are beside seven of 84 guns, six of 74, five of 60, and thirty-one frigates of 46 guns each, to be named the Æolus, Amazon, Cerberus, Clyde, Crice, Dedalus, Diana, Druid, Fox, Hamadryad, Hebe, Jason, Jasper, Latona, Medusa, Melampus, Mercury, Mermaid, Minerva, Nemesis, Nereus, Pegasus, Penelope, Proserpine, Seringapatam, Statira, Thalia, Thames, Thisbe, Unicorn, and Venus.—The 120's are, the Britania, Prince Regent, and St. George.

The Queen.—It will be perceived by an arrival from Liverpool, at Boston, observes the N York National Advocate, that the negotiation respecting the Queen had *completely failed*, and that Parliament were apprised of it, and the ulterior measure of an inquiry into her conduct would be resorted to. We presume that the Queen announced to her friends, as an ultimatum, that nothing short of an acknowledgment of her rights, and a public coronation, would be acceded to by her; and the King, no doubt, instructed his ministers to insist, that she should retire to the continent, on a pension, and give up the idea of being crowned. Thus situated, the negotiation is broken off, and each party are preparing for actual warfare. The inquiry, no doubt, will be conducted by a secret committee, who will be ordered to report unfavourably, and draw up articles of impeachment; and attempts have been made, and will no doubt be continued, to bribe and buy off her friends and counsellors. If she remains firm, and is willing to go to trial, she will give them some trouble yet.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, May 27. From a report made by the Minister of Finance, respecting our National Debt, it appears that the debt in Holland, which, in 1817, was 50,600,000 roubles, has been since reduced by one million. The other half of this debt, with which the English and Dutch Governments have charged themselves, has been reduced in the same proportion. The Inland Debt amounted, in the beginning of this year 1820, to about 6 millions of roubles in silver, and 242 millions in paper. The Treasury was indebted about 6 millions in silver, and 132 millions in paper, in which last are to be reckoned considerable war debts to Naples, Prussia, and Hanover. The remaining debt, bearing permanent interest is 100 millions roubles in paper, and 300,000 in silver and originates in the Loans made in 1817 and 1818, for the redemption of the Paper Currency. Including the present year, the sum of Paper Currency, withdrawn from circulation and burnt, amounts to nearly 154 millions of roubles. It is to be ascribed solely to the stagnation of Trade, that this reduction of Paper Currency has not caused the expected amelioration of the course of Exchange. However, if the paper had not been so reduced, the exchange would have fallen still lower.

At Dresden the assassin of the Painter Kugeleher, having been detected by a Jew, the latter refused the reward of a thousand crowns, because the Mosaic Law forbids the taking the price of blood.

SOUTH AMERICA.

London, June 26.—Mr Zea, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Columbia, comprising Venezuela and New Grenada, to our Court, has arrived in town. This gentleman if a Savant of the very first order, and is universally esteemed as such. He is a native of Antioquio, in New Grenada, and was employed as Director of the Botanical Garden of Madrid, under the government of Charles IV. He was also editor of the Royal Gazette and the Mercury of Madrid. He quitted that country when the French evacuated it, and came to England. He went to Jamaica in 1814, when Gen. Bolivar resided there. He went with him to the Spanish Main, was with him in all his campaigns, and was elected Vice-President of the Republic of Columbia, which place he occupied till his recent appointment to this country.

St. Thomas, August 4.—The news from Angostura is as late as the 18th of July. Gen. Morillo had sent a Flag of Truce from Caraccas with a communication to the Sovereign Congress of Columbia, to which he gives the title of "Most Serene Highness," to know whether that body would receive Commissioners to treat upon a suspension of arms, &c. until the Cortes should assemble to deliberate on the affairs of the Provinces. The answer, or rather Decree of the Congress, sent to Morillo, was, in substance, as follows:—"That they would with pleasure receive all the propositions which the Spanish Government might communicate, *provided* they should have for their basis the Sovereignty and Independence of Columbia, and that they would not admit of any that should deviate from this principle so often proclaimed by the government and the people of the Republic."

HEALTH of PHILADELPHIA.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Philadelphia editors, and Board of Health (says the Baltimore Gazette,) preserve a profound silence as to the yellow fever, which is known to prevail in that city. The concurrent testimony of a number of persons who have recently arrived here from Philadelphia, and of several letters received within the last three days, prove as well the existence of a malignant disease, as that great alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sunday morning.

"We begin to be very seriously alarmed indeed on account of the fever; there have been several deaths within a square of my counting house—it is extremely malignant this year, and I should not be surprised if the board of health were to order the merchants, and others living in Front and Water streets, between Market and Spruce, to move off."

The newspapers received from Philadelphia of the 15th inst. do not furnish any other information respecting the existence of fever, than what may be collected from their weekly bill of mortality, by which it appears, that twenty-seven persons died there last week of various kinds of fevers; among this number ELEVEN are denominated BILIOUS and THREE MALIGNANT. [*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Interments in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 5th to the 12th of August.

Abscess 2, cancer 1, catarrh 1, cholera morbus 29, consumption of the lungs 6, convulsions 1, decay 3, dropsy 5, dropsy in the brain 9, drowned 2, dysentery 5, drunkenness 2, debility 2, epilepsy 1, fever 3, intermittent fever 1, remittent fever 5, bilious fever 11, malignant fever 3, typhus fever 1, scarlet fever 2, inflammatory fever 1, hives 3, inflamation of the lungs 2, of the stomach 1, insanity 1, old age 1, palsy 1, sore throat 1, still born 4, syphilis 1, unknown 2—Total 113.

From the New York Evening Post of Aug 15.

NEW-YORK, August 14.—We have the authority of the resident physician for saying, that with the exception of the diseases incident to children at this season of the year, the city was never more healthy; and that the citizens may rest assured that whenever there is any cause for alarm, the fact shall not be withheld from them one single moment.

Letters from Philadelphia this morning state, that several new cases of fever had occurred in that city within the last 24 hours, and that the alarm had become general, and the merchants and others residing in Front and Chesnut-streets, near where it first broke out, were removing.—One letter adds: "Was the real state of the sickness here known to your Board of Health, we are apprehensive they would interdict the intercourse between the two cities." No doubt on't.—And this is the only reason why the public journals and the Board of Health of Philadelphia have observed such an unbroken, if not unpardonable, silence on the subject.

COLD WATER.—Notwithstanding so many deaths occur by drinking cold water when overheated, still imprudent persons will continue the practice. The preventive is simple—wash your face and hands, and rinse your mouth before drinking. We do not observe the usual notices of the Humane Society posted on the pumps and corners.

SCIENCE of MINERALOGY.

This subject is attended to in England, with an ardor that no other pursuit ever excited. The elementary treatises are numerous; but lately, Mr. Phillips published a second edition of a manuel of mineralogy, of which in nine months he sold 9000 copies. Two geological maps of England, one by W. Smith, and another by Mr. Greenough, find ready sale at six guineas and seven pounds ten sterling. There are at least half a dozen treatises on the subject. In a short time, every country in the kingdom may be expected to possess public collections of minerals; geological societies are numerous. The college at Dublin gave 5 or £6000 for the Leskian Collection, and the British Parliament voted between 13 and £14,000 sterling for the Granville collection.

In Paris, there are four lecturers in mineralogy but the students have not amounted to more than 45 at a time for three years past. Last year, of these students in mineralogy there were four foreigners all from Pennsylvania, viz: young Messrs. Gallatin, Seybert, Keating, and Vanuxem, all of whom promise to do honor to their native country. Judge Cooper's class in Philadelphia, amounted when last lectured, to about 38. His minerals are destined for Virginia or Carolina.

In Philadelphia, there are about a dozen collections well chosen, but not large; in New York there are not half the number. Of these the best are Dr. Cox's and Z Collins. Col. Gibb's collection at New Haven, with the additions made by Professor Gillsman, is valued at $100,000. Mr. Webster's at Boston, at 10,000. Judge Cooper's at 3,500; Professor Cleaveland's about as much. Mr. Gilmore, of Baltimore, has a very fine collection; that of Dr. Hayden's also has much interest.

To know in riding over a country, the kinds of minerals you may reasonably expect the bowels of the earth to contain in each geological district—to know the mineral's you need not look for—to be able to ascertain by sight or by analysis their nature, composition, properties, uses, is a branch of knowledge, well deserving encouragement, in such a country as ours.—*Dem. Press.*

Domestic Wine.—Sixty three pounds of sugar, eight gallons of currant juice, three gallons of brandy, with nineteen gallons of water, will make a barrel of *currant wine*, superior in taste and value to a pipe of some of the wine sold for Madeira.

A ROBBERY. Lieut. Loring, of the army, was robbed of between 50 and 60 dollars at the Stage House in Northampton, Mass. on 14th instant.—The loss being discovered in the morning, some suspicion fell on a Harry Howe, of New Lebanon, who slept in the room of Lt. L., but the Lieutenant was so far satisfied of his innocence, as to take a seat with him that morning in the stage coach for Albany. Other circumstances strengthening the suspicion, Mr. Smith the keeper of the Stage House was induced to go in search of Howe, who was found at New Lebanon, brought back to Northampton, and the exact amount of money lost by Lt. L. was found safely deposited in his trunk. The money, he said, he received from different persons in Boston; but he is fully committed for trial.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Mr Metz has just published the new patriotic air composed and sung in Spain in honor of Riego, with the original Spanish words, and in English, translated by Mr. James B. Sheys. It is a very popular air, and has been much admired.

Money Concerns.

NEW YORK, August 11.

PRICES OF STOCKS.—*National Stocks*—U. S. Bank 104¼ to 104¾; Six per cent. old and deferred, none; Louisiana, 101½; War Loans, 105⅝ to 107⅝; Five per cent. New Loan, 102, asked; Seven per cent. 108 to 108½; Three per cent. 69 to 71¼; Yazoo none; Spanish Dollars, 100 1-8, sales; Doubloons $14:76 to 14:85.

BILLS on London, 60 days, 101⅛ to 101¼.

—— British Government, 101 to 102.

—— France, 5:45

—— Amsterdam, 37½ to 38 cents.

PECUNIARY RELIEF in TENNESSEE.

On the 26th July last, the legislature of Tennessee passed a law, establishing and incorporating a Bank by the name of "The Bank of the State of Tennessee." The Capital to be "one million of dollars, in bills payable to order or bearer; all of which shall be emitted on the credit and security of the borrowers, and the whole be warranted by the State, on the proceeds of the sales of its unappropriated lands; the interest of the money from the sales of the land south of French Broad and Holston, in such portions as the same now is, or hereafter may be, required by law by them to be paid, together with such portions of principal as may be by them, from time, paid in, and the ordinary revenue of the State, not otherwise appropriated."

The Bank is established at Nashville, and a Branch of it, with four tenths of the capital, at Knoxville—and the public monies of the State and proceeds of the sales of lands, are required to be deposited in the bank and branch.

"The Bank shall discount bills of exchange and notes with two or more good securities, who shall be jointly and severally bound; or other public stock known to be good;" and shall have power to make loans to citizens of the state in the nature of of discounts on real or personal property, secured by mortgage and power of attorney to confess judgment on default of payment—loans not to exceed half the value of the property mortgaged—not to be for a longer term than one year, nor draw a greater interest than six per centum per annum, payable in advance—not to be renewed unless interest is paid—not more than one tenth of a loan to be called in, when due, without sixty days notice—on failure to pay judgment to be immediately entered up on the power of attorney, and execution issued for the whole balance that may be due.

The following parts of 13th and 14th sections we give in the words of the law:

The bills issued by said bank shall be receivable in the payment for lands in the Hiwassee district, also for all monies due and to become due to the State, Colleges and Academies, from the citizens south of French Borad and Holston and West of Big Pigeon rivers, as the interest becomes due, and in payment of all state and county tax, and for debts of every denomination due or to become due to the state or the bank.

SEC. 14 Be it enacted, That no clerk of any court nor justice of the peace within this state, shall hereafter issue an execution upon any judgment or decree, unless the plantiff by himself or his attorney shall endorse upon the execution that the sheriff or officer shall and may receive in satisfaction of said execution the bills or notes authorized to be issued by this act, in addition to those authorized to be received by the act regulating proceedings on judgments and for other purposes, passed Nov. 24, 1819.—BALT. GAZ.

CINCINNATI AND HER BANKS.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Cincinnati, to their correspondent in this place, dated July 8.

"For some days previous to the 4th of July, it had been understood, somewhat in an indirect manner, that the people (or mechanics and laboring classes) had it in contemplation to pay hostile visits to the respective banks, and that the afternoon of the 4th was the time appointed for that purpose. The afternoon of that day and the following passed quietly over, but yesterday about noon, the people began to collect in groups from the upper market square towards the court house, attended by a drum and fife, and armed with bludgeons—having previously secured arms, axes, &c. and were, it was generally expected, about to proceed towards the Miami Exporting company, to have it then expressly understood, whether or not they would resume specie payment. Every thing indicated a hostile spirit—and matters came to such a height that the several companies of militia were notified to hold themselves in readiness to resist by force of arms the machinations of the crowd: The Cincinnati guards were generally under arms, in the neighborhood of the bank, and a piece of artillery brought into the yard. At this moment it was suggested to the people to hold a meeting—A meeting was called last evening, and generally attended. After speechifying a good deal, a committee was appointed for this day to call on the directors of the different Banks, and procure from them a written report of the situation of their respective institutions. The reports of the different banks have come, and the people being assembled according to intimation of the previous evening, the reports were severally read, purporting to the following effect:

The first report—

"The Cashier of the Bank of Cincinnati says that they are not at *present* enabled to take up their paper"

The second report from the Farmers' and Mechanics'—

"The cashier of this institution, says they cannot pay their notes."

The third report came from J. H. Piatt and Co.

This company stated, in their report, that "four fifths of the paper they had in circulation has been redeemed—that they are willing to give good and undeniable personal or real property as security for their paper, with interest until paid in the precious metals, and that exertion is now making, and hereafter will be made until the whole of their paper is redeemed, on the best terms to the community."

The report of the Miami Exporting Company Bank not having come in at this period, a considerable ferment was apparent among the people. A gentleman, at length was deputed to go to the institutions, and ask for a report. He proceeded for that purpose and after having met some delay, he returned with a more lengthy report than that of any other. The report stated, "They were solici-

tons to uphold the character of their bank—that to resume specie payments generally was out of their power at present; that it would not be consonant with their characters to make partial payments; but that all the facilities in their power would be used for the benefit of the holders of their paper. This report was signed by the president and by the cashier.

What caused the people to hold more hostility towards this institution than that of any other, was an intimation which came indirectly from one of the other banks, that the Miami Exporting Company had a shaving office opened at No. 18, lower Market st for the purchase of their paper, at 40 to 45 per cent under par.

The gentleman who waited on the bank for their report, stated, that the president and cashier verbally pledged their honors, and every thing near and dear to them, that the bank, had no such office. Although this came very well from the bank, it did not officially from the directors, Upon the whole the proceedings ended, with motions put and carried, that a committee be appointed to wait on the different banks, and to procure a list of the names of all persons who stand indebted to those institutions, and their names respectively. This is generally expected, and from the Miami Bank, a general statement of their affairs.

Next Wednesday is appointed for holding a meeting to hear the second report. It appears to me that the banks will scarcely give up the name and the sums respectively owing them by individuals. How the ferment caused in the public mind, here will subside, time alone will develope.

The paper of this town is at the lowest ebb; indeed justly so; Bank of Cincinnati, and Piatt's paper two dollars for one of specie.

July 11.—"At a numerous meeting of the town yesterday, at the circus, John Scudder, chairman, Daniel Roe, secretary: it was unanimously resolved, that from and after the 15th inst. we will not receive the paper of any bank which does not pay the amount of its face in specie—and that we will not pass any depreciated paper, except for specie, or in payment of debts in bank."

"SIGNS of the TIMES,"

Nashville, July 18.—A gentleman informed us a few days ago, that he witnessed a sale in an adjoining county, by a constable, of two beds, an old horse, eight geese, four knives, one pot, and three plates, which all brought less than 4 dollars, (less than the officer's fees) and that every one was taken off except one bed. We have heard it also stated that property in Nashville for which there was paid some time ago 24,000 dols. was lately sold for 9,700 thousand to satisfy an execution. Who can make such a sacrifice and think he has justice done him. A Kentucky paper states:

A man has purchased a tract of land, for which he was to give 2,200 dollars. his creditor shaved his note; the shaver immediately brought suit, forced a sale, and bought 3,000 dollars worth of real estate for 300 dollars. leaving the unfortunate man a beggar and 400 dollars in debt.

LOSS OF THE NEW JERSEY.

The ship New Jersey, of 400 tons, Howland master, from Liverpool bound to Alexandria, belonging to Messrs. Howlands of that place, was driven on shore near Southampton Long Island, at one o'clock on Thursday morning last. Her cargo, consisting of dry goods, hardware, crates, salt and coal, will be mostly saved as the ship had not bilged. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Rein and children Mrs Betts, and five children, all safely landed. On Friday the cargo was landing and weather favorable.

ANECDOTES.

When Curan commenced his professional career he was poor; and like most men in his situation he was not more destitute of money than of friends. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was through Arthur Wolfe's recommendation. The following biographical anecdote is related by himself:—

"I then lived," said he, "upon Hog Hill, my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth she was well determined should be supplied with dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings, and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind you may imagine in very enviable temperament I fell into the gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence—I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where *Levater* alone could have found a library, the first thing that presented itself, was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up, beside it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons* marked on the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a share of it—and that dinner was the date of my prosperity."

Mr Curran, in his last illness, on being told by his physician on a morning visit, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, replied, 'that is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night.'

A preacher at Savannah who was fond of uniting temporals with spirituals, and pursued the business of a cotton dealer six days in the week, and of a preacher of the Gospel the seventh, gave out to his choir, "the five and fortieth hymn, *long staple*."

☞ POSTSCRIPT

Washington, Monday Morning, Aug. 21.

The British Queen.—Our late news from England enables us to lay before our readers information of a most decisive character respecting the investigation now on foot against the Queen As she was determined to stand the hazard of the die, and brave the impending storm, the report of the secret committee of the House of Lords, will afford her that opportunity of vindicating her innocence, she so much desires. The king's majority, in this body, leaves but little to hope for, on the score of lenity; as at the very threshold of the investigation, she is greeted in the most unequivocal terms, unfolding the nature of the charge; which is of no less a magnitude, than "*an adulterous connexion with a "foreigner, and a continued series of conduct "highly unbecoming her majesty's rank and "station, and of the most licentious char-"acter.*" After thus hurling defiance in the teeth of the Queen, in the shape of a verdict of this committee all attempts at compromise are out of the question; and she must now either stand or fall on her own merits. The report of the committee, however, is not to be considered as a confirmation of guilt; on the contrary, it is to be hoped the investigation may tend to the establishment of her innocence. The people, generally, are still enthusiastically warm in her favor, and addresses to her are pouring in from all quarters, applauding her determination to demand justice, and exact her rights.

INTERESTING NEWS from ENGLAND.

By the Trident which arrived at New-York on the 17th inst. in 38 days from Liverpool, English papers to 7th ult. have been received. Their particulars relate cheifly to the Queen. The magic contents of the Green Bag, or the modern Pandora's box, have not yet been laid open.—Lord Liverpool, in submitting his bill against the Queen, is expected to propose that it be read a first time on the 5th, *pro forma*, and fix the second reading for a distant day, perhaps two months hence, to afford her Majesty time ro collect her witnesses in her defence. It was properly suggested by Earl Gray, that her Majesty should have a list and description of the witnesses.

On the 5th of July the Address of the Borough of Southwark, was presented to the Queen, at her residence in Portman Square, an immense cavalcade attending. Shortly after, on the same day, the Lord Mayor and citizens of London presented a similar address to which her Majesty returned the following answer:

"It is with peculiar satisfaction, and with most cordial thanks, that I receive this loyal and affectionate Address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, whose manly support of my cause upon a former occasion has never ceased to live in my grateful remembrance.

"No words can give utterance to the agonies of my heart, occasioned by those losses on which you offer me your kind condolence, and which admit of no reparation on this side the grave; but in the many and deep sorrows and afflictions with which it has pleased Providence to visit me, I have derived unspeakable consolation from the zealous and constant attachment of this warm-hearted, just, and generous people, to live at home with, and to cherish whom, will be the chief happiness of the remainder of my days.

"The indignation which a long series of persecutions, plots, and conspiracies, carried on against my peace, honor, and life, is so well calculated to excite, it shall be my endeavour to suppress; and while I steadily pursue the means necessary to the full possession of all my rights, privileges, and dignities, I would fain bury past injuries and insults in total oblivion.

"Conscious of my innocence, disdaining the threats intended to awe me, knowing that it was to Britain I was coming it required no extraordinary degree courage to place me in the face of my accusers To have acted upon this, or upon any other occasion, a pusilanimous part, would ill become the daughter of the House of Brunswick and the Queen of a nation famed for its valour in all ages, and whose gallant sailors and soldiers have so recently been crowned with laurels in every part of the globe."

REPORT of the secret committee of the House of Lords, to whom was referred the contents of the Green Bag.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Harrowby brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to examine the papers brought down to the house with the Royal Message, on the 6th ult. and moved that it be read, which was done by the clerk, as follows:

"That in pursuance of the order of the house, the secret committee had investigated the papers submitted to it, and found they contained a charge against the Queen of an adulterous connexion with a foreigner and imputations of the most licentious conduct; and which documents were supported by the concurrent testimony of various persons residing in different parts. The committe, therefore, deeply as it deplores the necessity, feels bound to recommend to the house to proceed with a solemn legislative inquiry on these allegations, which impute conduct highly dishonourable to herself, degrading to the dignity of the Crown, and an outrage upon the moral feelings of this country.

Lord Liverpool rose to give notice, that to-morrow he should bring in a bill, founded upon the report which had just been read His Lordship observed, that he should not urge its progress until the convenience of the Illustrious Personage, whose character it involved, should have been consulted.

House of Lords, Tuesday evening.

Lord Harrowby presented the report of the secret committee, which was read accordingly

REPORT of the secret committee of the house of

lords, appointed to examine certain papers laid before the house of lords on Thursday, 6th June last, by his majesty's command, and to report thereon; to which were also referred certain additional papers, relative to the same subject, communicated in his majesty's most gracious message.

ORDERED—That the committee have examined, with all the attention due to so important a subject, the various documents laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of persons in various situations of life, residing in various parts of Europe, deeply affecting the honor of the queen, and charging her majesty with an adulterous intercourse with a foreigner in her majesty's service, and attributing to her majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her majesty's situation and character, and of the most licentious description. The committee have so deeply felt that the character and honor of the crown, as well as the moral feeling of the country are involved, that they are of opinion that it is indispensible, that this matter should become the subject of a solemn enquiry, the necessity of which they most deeply deplore.

House of Lords, Wednesday evening

PETITION FROM THE QUEEN.

Lord Dacre brought forward the following petition from the Queen:—

To the House of Lords, the Petition of Caroline Regina.

The Queen observing the most extraordinary report made in the House of Lords by the secret committee, and now lying on the table, represents to the House, that she is prepared, at this moment, to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. The Qeen also states, that there are various matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have stated in the present state of the proceeding. The Queen therefore prays that she may be heard by her counsel touching such matters.

On the question that the petition be brought up, Lord Liverpool stated after he had obtained leave to bring in the bill, he should move that a copy be presented to the queen, and then the petition might be regularly taken into consideration. The petition was strongly supported by Lord Grey and other noblemen, on the side of the opposition, but the motion of Lord Dacre that counsel be heard, was negatived without a division.

The Earl of Liverpool then rose to bring in the bill; the preamble of which would, he said, speak for itself, and the allegations of which would be proved at the bar. Such a bill was the only proceeding fairly open to parliament. After stating that there was no precedent for 200 years, his lordship handed the bill to the clerk, which was read, as follows:

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then princess of Wales, and now queen consort of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity:

"And whereas, after the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, had so entered the service of her royal highness the said princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and disgusting intimacy commenced between her royal highness and the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami.

"And whereas her royal highness not only advanced the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, to a high situation in her royal highness's household, and received him into her service, and that in high and confidential situations about her highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favor and distinction, obtained for him orders of knighthood and titles of honor, and conferred upon him a pretended order of knighthood, which her royal highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority.

"And whereas her said royal highness, whilst the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, was in her said service, further unmindful of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honor and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, and in other respects, both public and private in the various places and countries which her royal highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad, by which conduct of her said royal highness, great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom. Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said majesty by which she has violated the duty she owed to your majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of queen consort of this realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown and the honor of this nation, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament assembled, do hereby entreat your majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions appertaining to her as queen consort of this realm; and that her said majesty shall, from and after the passing of this act, forever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover, that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby from henceforth for ever wholly dissolved, annulled and made void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatever."

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd has lately published two volumes of Winter Evening Tales, many of which are distinguised for little else than coarseness and vulgularity One of the most unexceptionable, entitled the "Two Highlanders," he has undoubtedly borrowed, with a few alterations only, from a story in verse written in this country a few years ago, and published in some of our newspapers in 1815 The most important change he has made are probably such as he considered necessary to make it pass for his own. Instead of two negroes, his personages are two highlanders; they hunt, not young wolves as in the original, but a litter of pigs; and the scene is laid, not on the Ohio, where Cuffee and Guy lived, but on the banks of the Albany river which empties into Hudson's Bay—Perhaps Mr. Fearon might be able to tell us where that is, for we consider him as knowing quite as much of this country as the greater part of his fellow subjects, Mr. Hogg included.

Now, though we are not disposed to consider Mr. Hogg as a fair sample of the genius and talents of the kingdom, yet his character has in these particulars been placed on high ground by his countrymen; reviews, and other periodical works, often speak of him as one of their distinguished poets, and authors; and the author of "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk" certainly makes much of his friend Hogg. But we will venture to say, that if any American who had ever prowled so far into the field of literatnre as to write and publish a pamphlet, had called the Thames the river of Oxford, which empties into the North Sea, we should have been reminded of such a striking specimen of Jonathan's geographical knowledge. Perhaps, however, it may be considered a more difficult task to turn the Thames in that direction, than it would be to carry the Hudson river, which being the only river that runs by Albany, we presume is intended by the poet over to Hudson's Bay, especially as the course of the stream is precisely the other way.

The New York Daily Advertiser has republished the following Story as the original from which Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, derived his story o the Two Highlanders.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, of 1815

BACKWOOD'S HUNTING.

In Western woods, beside Ohio's waves,
An old Virginian and his Congo slaves
Lived in the native, rude, simplicity
Of "the olden time," when all were mild and free,
If yet he lives, full often will he tell
What then and there or thereabouts befel,
Of Guy and Cuffee, when their task was done,
As'k leave one day "for try old rifle gun."
Their buck skin moccasins and caps of fox,
Fring'd hunting shirts, long knive and tomahawks,
Tied on—and pouch and powder horn at side,
O'er tangled marsh and mountain brow they hied;
Till where wild rocks and thickets interpos'd,
Whose dark recess a narrow cave disclos'd
That might the den of of bear or wolf appear.
Our lads approach'd—"Ah, now," cried Cuff, "stand clear.
Dis be old wolf nest, I bet five pound,
Went Quashee tell las winter dat he found,
Now pose de young ones here and old ones gone;
Guy, d—ng me, who's afeard? why, I'll make one
To fetch 'em out, afore de old un come:
We'll make our fortunes of um scalps, by gum!
Now mind, turn out de yaller o'your eye
And watch about as sharps as gimblets, Guy.
Then fearless Cuff, on faithful errand bound,
Crawl'd thro' the rocky chasm and grop'd around,
But Guy, (like foreign soldier folk) I trow
Thought more about the plunder than the foe;
For luckless wight no living thing he spy'd,
Till the old she wolf rushed by his side;
But just as she the burrough entrance pass'd,
He caught her by the tail and held her fast.
"Guy?—what de debble dark the hole dere so?"
"*Lod, if de tail come loose, I guess you'd know.*"

SATURDAY NIGHT.

(From an English Paper)

BY A JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC.

Now, Wife and Children, let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay;
'Twas hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope rear'd the sheaf, and Peace shall bind it.

Six days I've toil'd and now we meet
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of toast and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gain'd by labour, cannot cloy.

Come ye who form my dear fireside,
My care, my comfort, and my pride;
Come now, and let us close the night
In harmless sports, of fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And all domestic joys increase,
To him, who honestly maintains
That course of life which Heaven ordains.

'Tween rich and poor, the difference what?
In working, or in working not;
Why then, on Sunday we're as great
As those who own a vast estate.

For, on to morrow's happy day
We shall work less, perhaps, than they;
And though no dainties I afford,
What's sweet and clean will grace my board.

For which, and every blessing given,
Thankful, we'll bow the knee to Heaven;
In God's own House our voices raise
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

These duties will not interfere,
Or cloud my brow with thoughts severe,
But still leave time enough to spend
To take a walk, or see a friend.

Sweet's the tranquillity of heart,
Which Public Workship does impart;
And sweet's the field, and sweet's the road
To him, who conscience bears no load.

Thus shall the Day, as God desig'd,
Promote my health, unbind my mind;
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthened week;
Through which, with toil, for rest we seek;
And he whose labour well is past,
A joyful Sabbath finds at last.

Description of the Natural Bridge, in the State of Virginia.

From the Port Folio, for January, 1809.

The bridges in America, whether they be natural or artificial, have been so imperfectly, if not injuriously, described, by European travellers and tourists, that no foreign reader has an adequrte idea of these structures, which (from Solomon's bridge over the brook Cedron, to Roman magnificence, displayed on the Tiber,) have contributed so much to the convenience and character or nations. The bridge which has excited particular attention, is thus described, and, we believe, with perfect accuracy, by an American gentleman, an eye witness of this miracle of nature.

The natural bridge over Cedar Creek, though far from being the sublimest work of God, is a stupendous natural curiosity. It unites two hills. The height of the bridge from the water is about 210 feet. The bases of the abutments are, in different places, from 48 to 70 feet apart, the mean distance being about 60 feet. One of these walls or abutments is nearly perpendicular, the other falls back; so that the top of the arch is from 80 to 90 feet wide. The covering of the arch is from 40 to 50 feet thick. It is of limestone, forming an entire mass, with the two abutments. This is thought by some to contradict the idea that this fissure was produced by some "great convulsion." Its surface, over which is a considerable road, is a gentle slope and stony; but generally covered with earth, which supports many large trees. The under side is lower at one end than at the other. Both ends rise like an arch; but in the middle extend horizontally, nearly in a straight line. The walls which support the arch, and those which form the sides of the bridge, are very irregular. In some parts, they are smooth and perpendicular; in others there are cavities; other parts exhibit a protuberant and craggy surface. The bridge crosses the vale obliquely. In the middle, it is 65 feet in breadth, but much wider at the ends. The banks which support the bridge, extend, with the same height, several hundred yards on each side of the stream, but they do not correspond with each other, as if rent asunder. Neither does "the fissure continue straight for a considerable distance above and below the bridge." Its course resembles an ill formed S, spreading wider as it extends either above or below.—Few persons have the courage to approach the side of the bridge. Those who do are instantly seized with horror. They involuntarily fall to the ground, cling to a stone, or tree, look down on the frightful abyss below, and gaze with astonishment at the massy walls, the deep winding valley, the rushing stream and the distant hills. To persons below, a prospect not less awful and grand is presented. Men view the towering arch, its strong foundation, and the distant sky; *and adore that God who spake, and it was done; who commanded, and it stands fast.*

On the Natural Bridge in Virginia.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

When Fancy from the azure skies,
On earth came down, before unseen;
She bade the wonderous structure rise,
And haply chose this sylvan scene.

The graces too, with spritely air,
Assisted in the work divine;
The arch they formed with nicest care,
And made the murm'ring stream incline.

Then Fancy, from the pile above,
Would gaze with rapture, bending o'er;
And charmed, behold the stream let rove,
While Echo mocked its sullen roar.

And here, perhaps, the Indian stood,
With uplift hands, and eye amazed
As, sudden, from the devious wood,
The first upon the fabric gazed!

See Tadmor's domes and halls of state,
In undistinguished ruin lie;
See Rome's proud empire yield to fate,
And claim the mournful pilgrim's sigh.

But which relentless time impairs
The monuments of crumbling art
This pile unfading beauty wears,
Eternal in its every part.

LINES,

Composed on hearing that the celebrated Orator Philips had been made Poet Laureate to George the Fourth.

Philips was honest *once*—but ah! what *now?*
A vile court tool, a pimp, degraded, low!
Who, for his *sack has sold his honest name.
Hibernia! blush at thy *great* poet's shame;
He stoops to flatter!—*Kings* are now his pride—
The laureate dubb'd! he courts the *royal* side.
The *people* curse the man whom once they lov'd;
For he a traitor to their cause hath prov'd.
Detested be the man who aims to rise
By means not sanctioned by the good and wise.
I loathe the man, though rob'd in courtly dress,
That will not *honestly* his mind express.
Far hence remove—I cannot bear the sight
Of man, whom God first form'd and made upright,
Crawling along this earth—a *hypocrite.*
Upright *was* he—upright should he remain;
Though sunk in poverty, in want and pain.
Man in his maker's image first arose—
Shall he turn traitor then to freedom's cause?
His honor and his honesty shall he
Exchange for golden popularity?
Forbid it Heaven! or if he dares offend
Against the shape he bears—let him descend
To shades infernal—*there* his friends will greet him,
And Satan and his crew will run to meet him! T.

* A butt of sack every year was the royal present to the poet laureate. We presume it is now paid in cash. *Auri sacra fames!*

The U. S. ships Columbus and Guerriere arrived at Malaga, on the 16th June. The Peacock and Spark were out on a cruise, but daily expected at Gibraltar.

ARTHUR SMITH, is elected a Representative in Congress from the state of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of *James Johnson*. His opponent was John C. Gray.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 12.—The U. S. schr. *Revenge*, M'Clunie, returned from a cruise and last from Savannah.

Execution.—Yesterday, WILLIAM HAYWARD, (who was some months sice condemned to death for highway robbery) paid the forfeit of his life on the gallows. The awful ceremony was witnessed by several hundred spectators. The unhappy culprit died declaring his innocence of the crime for which he was condemned; stated that he had been guilty of gaming and other immoral practices; appeared truly penitent, and resigned to his fate.

Great eaches.—There has been gathered from a peach tree in this city, within the last two weeks *two Peaches*, one of which measured 10 inches in circumference, and weighed 8¼ ounces—the other measured 11½ inches in circumference, and weighed full 13 ounces.

During the few days His Britannic Majesty's Frigate Tartar, remained off our Bar, a party of Citizens visited her, who were received with the greatest politeness and attention, by Commodore Sir *George Collier* and officers, who entertained them most handsomely.—During dinner the Band played "*Hail Columbia*," and other American Airs.—The party were prevented from returning to town the same evening, by boisterous weather, and had an opportunity of seeing every part of the ship, which appeared in the highest order, and which the Commodore took particular pains to explain in the minutest manner. Sir George has a fine collection of wild Birds and Beasts, principally natives of the Coast of Africa, among which ate two beautiful *Leopards*, and an *Ourangoutang*, destined as a present for the King of England.

SAVANNAH, Geo. August 7.—On Sunday last, we had a heavy rain, and few, if any of the inhabitants of our city have ever seen a greater fall of water—the quantity which fell from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M. was *six inches and 93-100ths*.

Dog Days.—The Almanacs say, Dog Days end the 4th September—Ree's Cyclopædia affirms that they terminate 11th August. Which, if either, is correct?

The Chancellor Livingston steam boat, under the direction of Captain Wiswall, is actively employed in deepening the North river, at the Overslaugh, two miles below Albany. The apparatus are an invention of Capt. W. and hopes are entertained that the laudable enterprize will be crowned with success.

Seven hundred and eighty slaves arrived at Havana, from the 27th of July to the 1st of August, inclusive.

HAVANA, August 1.—Rice continues heavy at $3 25 per cwt.—Coffee has sold for 24 cents per lb.—Exports without variation. A vessel arrived yesterday, from Wilmington, N. C. with 130 bbls. of Rice.

The people of Alabama appear duly to appreciate the loss they have sustained in the decease of Governor BIBB. At public meetings held State Stephens and Cahawba, it has been resolved, as an evidence of their unfeigned sorrow for that event, to wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days.

MORILLO's RUSSE de GUERRE.

In answer to Gen. Morillo's proposal for a cessation of hostilities on the main land, on the 17th of June last, the following is the reply of the Independent Congress of the Republic of Colombia:

"SIR—The Sovereign Congress which has been convoked in an extraordinary session, to take cognisance of a letter from you, dated the 17th June, 1820, from the head quarters at Caraccas—in which you have communicated that Brigadier Gen. Thomas Cires, and Domingo Duarte, were appointed Commissioners to proceed to this city, with the object of soliciting the union of this country with the constitutional monarchy of Spain, and that the said Commissioners will explain the elements of reconciliation proposed by the nations—has in the public session of the 11th inst. deliberated, and resolved, that the following Decree shall be transmitted to you as their answer:—

DECREE.

The Sovereign Congress of Colombia, anxious to see peace re-established, will hear with pleasure the proposals which may be made on the part of the Spanish government, provided they shall have for their end the absolute acknowledgment of the entire sovereignty and independence of the republic of Colombia; and that they will not admit any other overture, which shall not conform to this principle, proclaimed by the government, as well as by the people at different epochas.

The president of the sovereign congress has the honor to remain, your very humble servant,

FERD. PENALVER, President of Congress.

PHILIP DE LA PLANE, Sec'ry.

Palace of the Congress, at New Guyana,
13th July, 1820—tenth year.

To Don Pablo Morillo.

DIED,

On the 12th August, at his residence in Brooklyn, Long Island, New York, FRANCIS GUY, Esq. Landscape Painter; a native of England, and recently of Baltimore, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 8th of August, off Cape Hatteras, on board the sloop Orbit, from Charleston for New York, of the yellow fever, Midshipman MATTHEW W. STOUT, aged 21 years, son of Jacob Stout, Esq. of Belville, New Jersey.

At Savannah, on the 2d August, CONRAD WELSH, a native of New Jersey. While in good health, he dropped dead in the street, from a stroke of the sun.

On the 30th ult. at N. York, after a lingering illness, in the 41st year of his age, Mr. JOHN R. LEATHCRAFT, formerly a sailing-master in the U. States' Navy, and one of those who volunteered their services to burn the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbour of Tripoli, on the 16th Feb. 1804.

At Brooklyn, (N. Y.) On the 15th August, Mr. WM. SPARKS, aged 22, a native of Hereford, England.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 5th August, Mr. WM. SIGHBOURN, Professor of Music, a native of England, aged 25 years.——Also, on the 7th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mr. MASSELIN JUVEL, aged 22 years.——Also, on the 4th inst. Mr JAMES HOLMES, after a most distressing illnes of several weeks, aged 31 years; Mr. Holmes was a native of the county of Monaghan, Ireland.

At Savannah, Geo. on the 6th August, Mr. WM. TAYLOR, a native of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.—Also, on the 7th, inst. JULIUS BOX, Esq. Post-Master in that city.